

Grevillea,

A MONTHLY RECORD OF CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY
AND ITS LITERATURE.

NOTICES OF NORTH AMERICAN FUNGI.

By THE REV. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A., F.L.S.

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320. **Coryne Ellisii.** *B.*—*Fusca stipite cylindrico sulcato, capitulo ovato.* On decaying basswood logs, Potsdam. New York, Ellis. No. 851.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch high; stem cylindrical, grooved, head ovate; nearly even. Clearly allied to the last, but quite distinct. The whole plant is of one uniform tint. Descriptions of both these species from recent specimens are very desirable.

* **Rhizopogon luteolum.** *Fr.*—On sandy soil. Car. Inf. Curtis. Ravenel. No. 1485.

* **Rhizopogon rubescens.** *Tul.*—Boston, Sprague. No. 6250. Car. Inf. Ravenel, No. 1411, 1412. Curtis, No. 2577, 2578, 2765, 6417.

321. **Hydnangium Stephensii,** *B. & Br.*, var. **Ravenelii.** *B.*—*Majus, extus albidum, obovatum vel subglobosum.* On the surface of the earth in sandy woods. Dec. Car. Inf. Ravenel, No. 883. Curtis, No. 2576.

A much larger plant than the original form, and like that exuding a whitish milk when freshly cut. *Hydnangium Spraguei*, B. & C. No. 5394. New England. appears to be a metamorphosis of some Agaric, and not a true species.

* **Phallus rubicundus.** *Bosc.*—Alabama, Peters. No. 6344. Car. Inf. Ravenel, 986. No. 2035, 2643.

322. **Phallus Ravenelii.** *B. & C.*—*Volvâ ovatâ parce fissâ, stipite deorsum attenuato, sursum subæquali; pileo elongato conico apice truncato membranâ tenui clauso lævi.* Santee River. Car. Inf. No. 2574. Ravenel.

Volva ovate, but slightly split above; stem independent of the pileus, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high; pileus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, truncate at the apex, even.

* **P. duplicatus.** *Bosc.*—Car. Inf. No. 2979. Connecticut, C. Wright. No. 5619.

* **P. indusiatus.** *Vent.*—On the ground in pine woods. Car. Inf., Ravenel. No. 1165.

* **Cynophallus caninus.** Fr.—On the ground, in grassy places. Car. Inf. No. 2573.

323. **Corynites Ravenelii.** B. & C.—Linn. Tr. xxi., p. 151, tab. 19. Volvâ demum stellata, capitulo conico vel obtuso apice perforata. Car. Inf. No. 2037, 2573.

Egg globose, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. Volva bursting in from two to three lobes closely applied to the stem, then stellate; stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches high, 4-5 lines thick, bright red, coarsely crible, attenuated below, above confluent with the receptacle which is somewhat broadly clavate, sometimes conical, but always more or less obtuse, pervious at the apex, sometimes half as long as the stem.

324. **Corynites Curtisii.** B.—Volvâ sursum dilatatâ bifidâ, stipite cum hymenophoro conico basi punctato confluente subtriangulari. Connecticut, C. Wright. No. 5635.

From 2-3 inches high; volva dilated upwards, bifid, stem red, confluent with the conical, obtuse, subtriangular, pitted at the base, where not covered with the brown spores.

* **Dictyophora Dæmonum.** Lér.—Ohio, Lee. No. 281.

* **Cyathus Lesueurii.** Tul.—Connecticut, Wright. No. 5682. Var. minor, Tul. Brevis crucibuliformis eplicatus extus tomentosus vel subvillosus, sporis subglobosis, ·0013 inch long. I believe that No. 414, 518 Car. Sup. are the same, but I have not found perfect spores.

325. **Cyathus Wrightii.** B.—Utero campaniformi eplicato extus stupido, sporis ellipticis. On the ground. Connecticut, C. Wright. No. 5650.

Bell-shaped; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, without any striæ; clothed with short tow-like pubescence; spores elliptic, ·0006 inch long, ·0004 wide.

* **Nidularia pulvinata.** Schwein.—Car. Inf. No. 1100, 1415.

* **Sphærobolus stellatus.** Tode.—On dead bark. Car. Inf. No. 1598.

326. **Sphærobolus epigæus.** B. & C.—Major globosus furfuraceus e mycelio filiformi oreundus. On red earth. Alabama, Peters. No. 4580.

Springing from a white threadlike mycelium, which incorporates itself with the soil and its accompanying moss. Globose, externally furfuraceous, splitting very irregularly. Of three species, from Schweinitz Herbarium, one *S. Corii*, Schwein., is *Stictis radiata*, *S. sparsus*, Schwein., is an imperfect *Stictis*, and *S. crustaceus*, Schwein., is another *Stictis*, with very long filiform sporidia. *ATRACTOBOLUS UBIQUITARIUS*, Schwein., is a very minute *Peziza*, with linear sporidia. *A. LUTESCENS*, Schwein., is the egg of some *Acarus*, but not grooved like the eggs of *Rhipignathus*.

327. **Secotium Texense.** B. & C.—Stipite ventricoso floccoso, pileo cinereo basi membranaceo, hymenio atro, sporis globosis lăvibus minimis. Western Texas, Capt. Pope. No. 6375.

Stem about three inches high, obtuse below, swelling in the middle where it is $\frac{5}{4}$ inch thick; attenuated within the pileus; floccose, somewhat fulvous, pileus ovate, cinereous, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high and wide; membranaceous below, appendiculate; hymenium black; spores minute, globose, even, .0002 inch in diameter. *Polyangium vitellinum*, Schwein., is a *Physarum*.

* **Cauloglossum transversarium.** Fr.—Car. Inf. No. 267. In wet, sandy places. Dull brownish yellow.

* **Batarrea phalloides.** P.—On sand, about eight miles south of San Francisco. Prof. J. Torrey, No. 6527.

Head about 2 inches across, stem $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick.

* **Geaster rufescens.** Fr.—South California, Emory. No. 6398.

* **Geaster hygrometricus.** P.—New, Mexico Wright. Fort Carlton. Car. Inf. No. 37, 165, 2580. Texas, Drummond.

* **Geaster limbatus.** Fr.—Alabama, Peters. No. 6053.

* **Geaster fimbriatus.** Fr.—Car. Inf. No. 3025, 3853.

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TWO SPECIES OF GEASTER.*

By WORTHINGTON G. SMITH, F.L.S.

Geaster Michelianus. W. G. S.—Outer peridium pale buff, thick, fleshy, generally splitting into five or six sub-equal laciniae, clothed on the outside with a thin, dark brown bark, which again splits into elegant honeycombed patterns; inner peridium pale slatey buff, spherical; mouth prominent, obtuse dentate, paler in colour than the body of the inner peridium; spores tuberculoso-echinulate.—W. G. Smith, in *Gard. Chron.* No. 18 (1873), with fig. *G. tunicatus Michelianus*, *Erbar. Critt. Ital.* Nos. 343 and 979. *Mich. t. 100, f. 1.* *Cooke Handb.* No. 1079.

On the ground.

Spores .00014" diameter. When mature, and when the outer peridium bursts, this plants sometimes throws itself 9 inches away from its place of growth.

PLATE XIII.

Geaster lagenæformis. Vitt.—Outer peridium splitting to the middle, in nearly equal acuminate laciniae, inner stratum very thick, evanescent; inner peridium sessile, flaccid; mouth determinate, plano-conic, ciliato-fimbriate, columella rather long, clavate.—Vitt. *Monog. Lycop. t. 1, f. 2.* *Payer. f. 519, 520.*

On the ground.

In infancy the plant strongly resembles an antique jar with a narrow mouth, hence the specific name. Spores perfectly round and spherical, thus differing from the majority of Geasters; they measure .00012" diameter.

PLATE XIV.

* For the use of the figures illustrating this communication we are indebted to the kindness of the Editor of the "Gardeners' Chronicle."